

as possible. She helps collect the offerings, and when I am in Alaska, I help her.

After my grandma was mayor of Fairbanks, she became an assistant for U.S. Senator Ted Stevens. She runs his office in Fairbanks. She helps people in the community contact the government or Senator Stevens. If a person needs help concerning a problem with the government, my grandma will help them.

My grandma and I saw the jump coming closer. We were on the jump, then crash! I went off crooked into some bushes, but my grandma was still going straight. That does not surprise me because my grandma is so incredible. My grandma Ruth is very beautiful and never misses a day of church or work. I wish everyone had a great grandma.

WELCOMING OUR NEW DEPUTY SERGEANT AT ARMS

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, I rise today to welcome and introduce to my colleague, J. Keith Kennedy, as our new Deputy Sergeant at Arms. Keith is a true professional in every sense of the word, and a great choice to serve as Deputy Sergeant at Arms.

Keith first came to the Senate in 1972 as a legislative assistant to Senator Mark Hatfield. In 1977, Keith was tapped by Senator Hatfield to serve as a professional staff member on the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs. In 1979, he joined the staff of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, quickly rising to become staff director, and served with the committee for a remarkable tenure of 16 years.

In accepting the position of Deputy Sergeant at Arms, Keith has fulfilled his desire to return to public service, and we all will benefit greatly from his talent and commitment to this institution. He joins an already outstanding team in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms. In this first week alone, Keith has hit the ground running, and I know he will continue to accomplish great things.

To Keith and his fine family, please accept my heartfelt congratulations, and I look forward to working with you in the weeks and months to come. Thank you for your dedication to the Senate.

TRIBUTE TO MAURA LASATER

Mr. REID. Madam President, I would like to recognize Maura Lasater, the Cherry Blossom Princess selected to represent the State of Nevada in this year's National Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, DC.

Maura has long been a part of the Greater Nevada community. As a friend and admirer of her family, I have watched Maura grow up to become a truly wonderful and vibrant young lady. She takes initiative to improve her community and, with her know-how, energy and common sense, she leaves a lasting impression on those around her. Her poise is particularly notable for such a young person. She is a bright light and joy to be around. I am so proud of her many achievements and know that her future is full of promise and possibilities.

Maura comes from a family with deep Nevada roots and a strong commitment to public service. Her mother, Jan Jones, was the successful and legendary mayor of Las Vegas for 8 years. Maura worked with her mother on her campaigns for Mayor, and now she continues her service to Nevada working for Congresswoman SHELLEY BERKLEY. Like her mom, Maura is a smart, focused, and spirited woman. She is a tremendous asset to Congresswoman BERKLEY's office as demonstrated by the extensive work she does directly with Nevadans. We in Nevada are lucky to have such a gifted and dedicated individual working on our behalf, and I am pleased to honor her as the Cherry Blossom Princess from Nevada in 2003.

CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968

Mr. SARBANES. Madam President, I rise today to join with my fellow Marylanders and all Americans in celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. On April 11, 1968, President Lyndon Johnson signed this historic act, one of several landmark pieces of legislation that helped ensure equal treatment for people of all races, and helped bring to life the original founding principles of our Nation.

In 1964, President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which made segregation in public facilities and discrimination in employment illegal. This remarkable piece of legislation was followed up 4 years later with the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which contained the Fair Housing Act that prohibited discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing.

This law helps to ensure that people of all races have opportunities to live where they choose. The housing pattern in the early 1960s was one of almost complete segregation. In 1967, 80 percent of all nonwhites living in metropolitan areas lived in the central city, while up to one-third of all new factories and stores were locating outside of the central city areas. Equal access to housing was seen not only as a basic right by legislators and advocates, but it was also seen as key to increased employment opportunities. In order for people of all racial groups to advance economically, they needed access to jobs, and housing near those jobs was being denied to African Americans and others in this country.

Unfortunately, 35 years after its passage, the Fair Housing Act is still needed because discrimination in housing continues. Too many minorities, disabled people, and families are unable to live where they choose because of discrimination. Each year, thousands of people turn to the Department for Housing and Urban Development and agencies around the country because they have been denied decent and safe housing based purely on their race, ethnicity, disability or familial status. As we celebrate the anniversary of the

Fair Housing Act, an act that promised that we as a nation would work to ensure that all people had equal access to areas of opportunity, we must do more to act on that promise and make it a reality. The Fair Housing Act must be better enforced, so that people around the country understand that we take the act and its protections seriously.

I also want to remind people that, even after achieving the American dream of homeownership, we must remain vigilant. Each year, many homeowners, particularly minority homeowners, are stripped of the wealth and equity they have accumulated in their homes over many years by the unscrupulous practices of predatory lending. The Federal Government took a small step to guard against this abuse when it passed the Home Owners and Equity Protection Act in 1994. However, we need to do more, and I intend to press legislation to move this part of the civil rights agenda forward.

While we continue to make progress to ensure that people of all races are treated equally, we should also honor those great civil rights leaders who gave us their vision of equality. President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1968 just a week after Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated at a hotel in Memphis, TN, affirming that despite this Nation's great loss, the legacy of Dr. King would live on. We must continue to recognize and honor the remarkable achievements and the ultimate sacrifice of Dr. King.

In order to remember and preserve Dr. King's legacy, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Project Foundation is in the process of planning and building a memorial on The Mall to Dr. King. The process has been ongoing for several years, and I have recently offered legislation that would extend the legislative authority for the memorial by an additional 3 years. This legislation would give the foundation the extra time that it needs to complete this important project. Visitors will be able to come to the memorial from every part of this country, and indeed the world, to be inspired anew by Dr. King's words and deeds and the extraordinary story of his life.

The civil rights movement inspired by Dr. King and others changed the lives of all Americans for the better. However, we can do more to live up to the expectations that he and others set for our Nation. In celebrating the anniversary of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, we are reminded of how far we have come, and how far we have yet to go.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF TITLE IX OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Mr. BIDEN. Madam President, I rise today to offer the following section-by-section analysis of Title IX of the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002," P.L. 107-204, of which I was the primary author along with my good friend from Utah, Senator HATCH. Title IX was derived